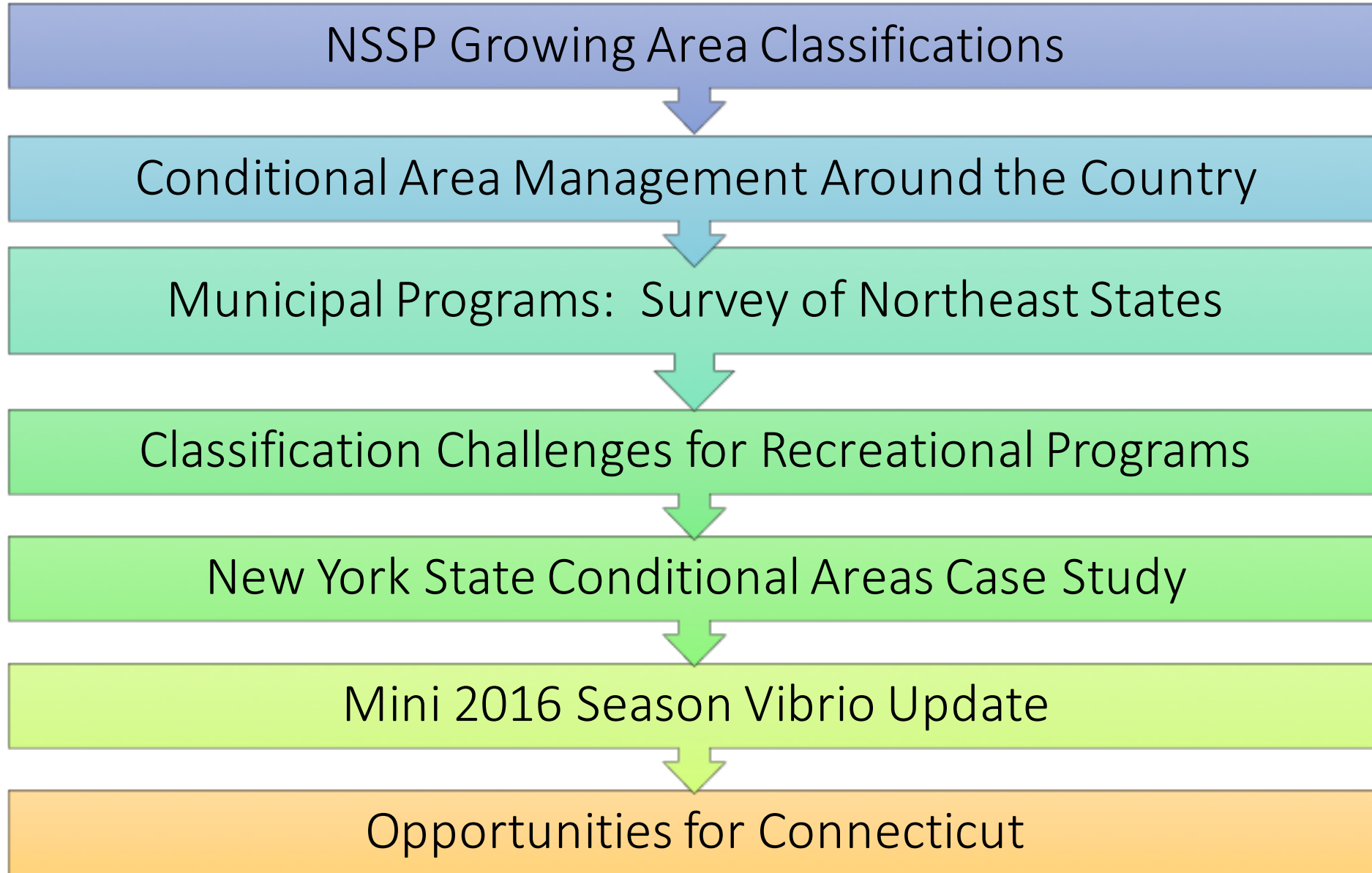




Shellfish Growing Area Classifications: NSSP Implementation by Producing States

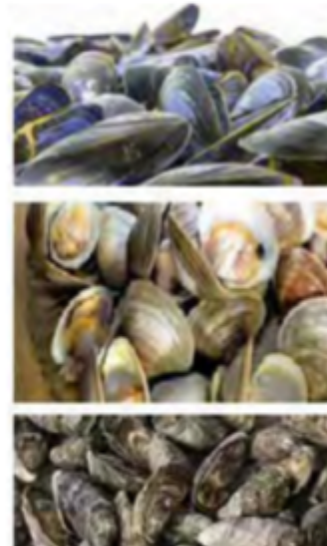
Connecticut Shellfish Commission Gathering
Sound School, New Haven
01/21/17

Kristin DeRosia-Banick
Environmental Analyst 3
State of Connecticut
Department of Agriculture Bureau of Aquaculture



National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP)

Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish 2015 Revision



Approved Classification

NSSP MO Section II. Ch. IV @.03B

Safe for
Consumption
Under ALL
Conditions

Meets FC
standards under
ALL conditions

No Direct
Discharges

Area NOT
contaminated
with poisonous or
deleterious
substances (PCB's,
heavy metals, etc)

Conditionally Approved

NSSP MO II. Ch. IV @.03C

Area NOT

Meet FC
standards
under
specific
conditions

No Direct
Wastewater
Discharges

May be
indirectly
impacted
by
Wastewater
Discharges

ed with
poisonous
or
deleterious
substances
(PCB's,
he

Management
criteria must
reliably predict
when an area
should be in
“open” or
“closed” status
based on
supporting data

Restricted

NSSP MO II. Ch. IV @.03D

Does not meet
Approved
Bacteriological
Standards
under most
conditions

Limited
degree of
pollution

Shellfish must
be relayed
when water
temperature
>50F

Shellfish must
be tested
prior to
Harvest

Prohibited

NSSP MO II. Ch. IV @.03E

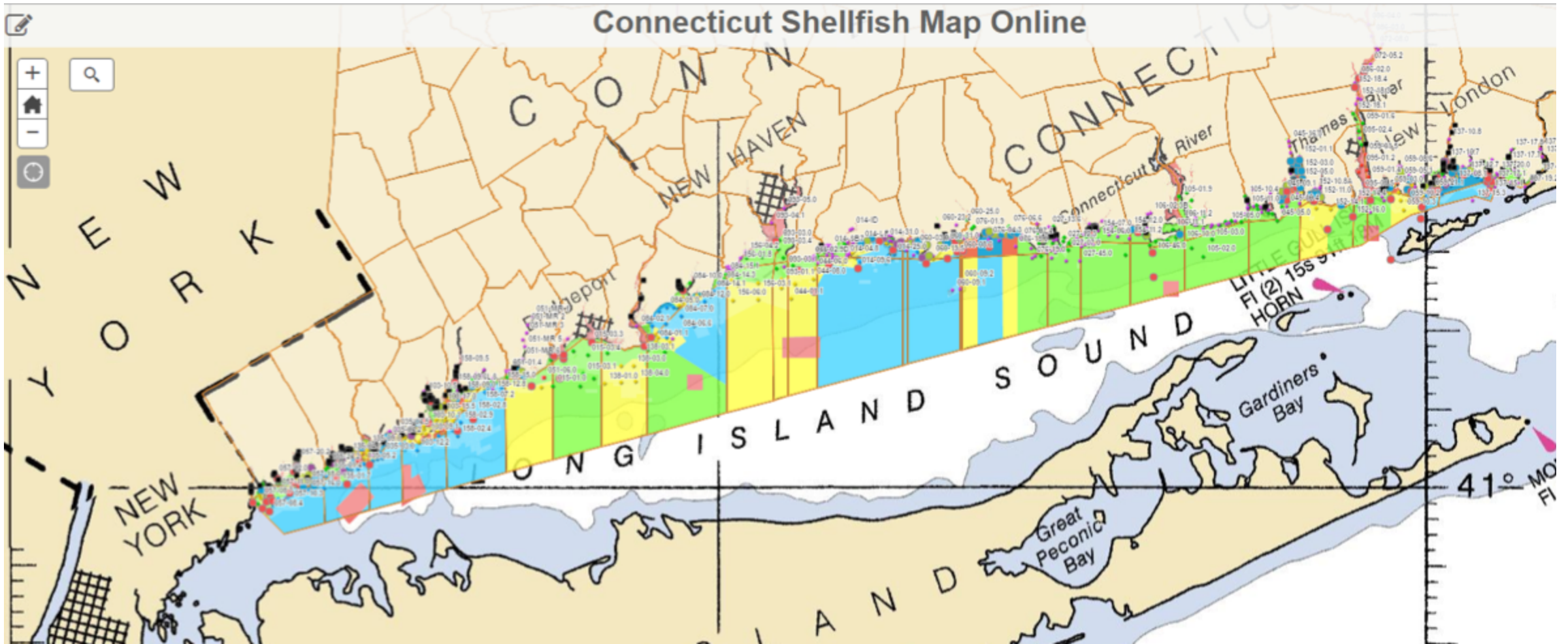
Does not meet
Approved
Bacteriological
Standards
under most
conditions

Growing area
adjacent to a
WPCF outfall
or other
significant
pollution point
source

Pollution
sources that
contaminate
the areas are
unpredictable

Growing area
contaminated
with fecal
waste

Area
contaminated
with poisonous
or deleterious
substances
(PCB's, heavy
metals, etc)



State of Connecticut
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Aquaculture
Kristin.DeRosia-Banick@ct.gov

Classification	Sum of Acreage	Number of Areas in CT
Approved	126,415	14
Conditionally Approved	95,598	90
Conditionally Restricted-Relay	3284	19
Prohibited	25,622	12
Restricted-Relay	138,325	21
Grand Total	389,247	156



Legend

CTShellfishOnline - CTRecreationalBeds

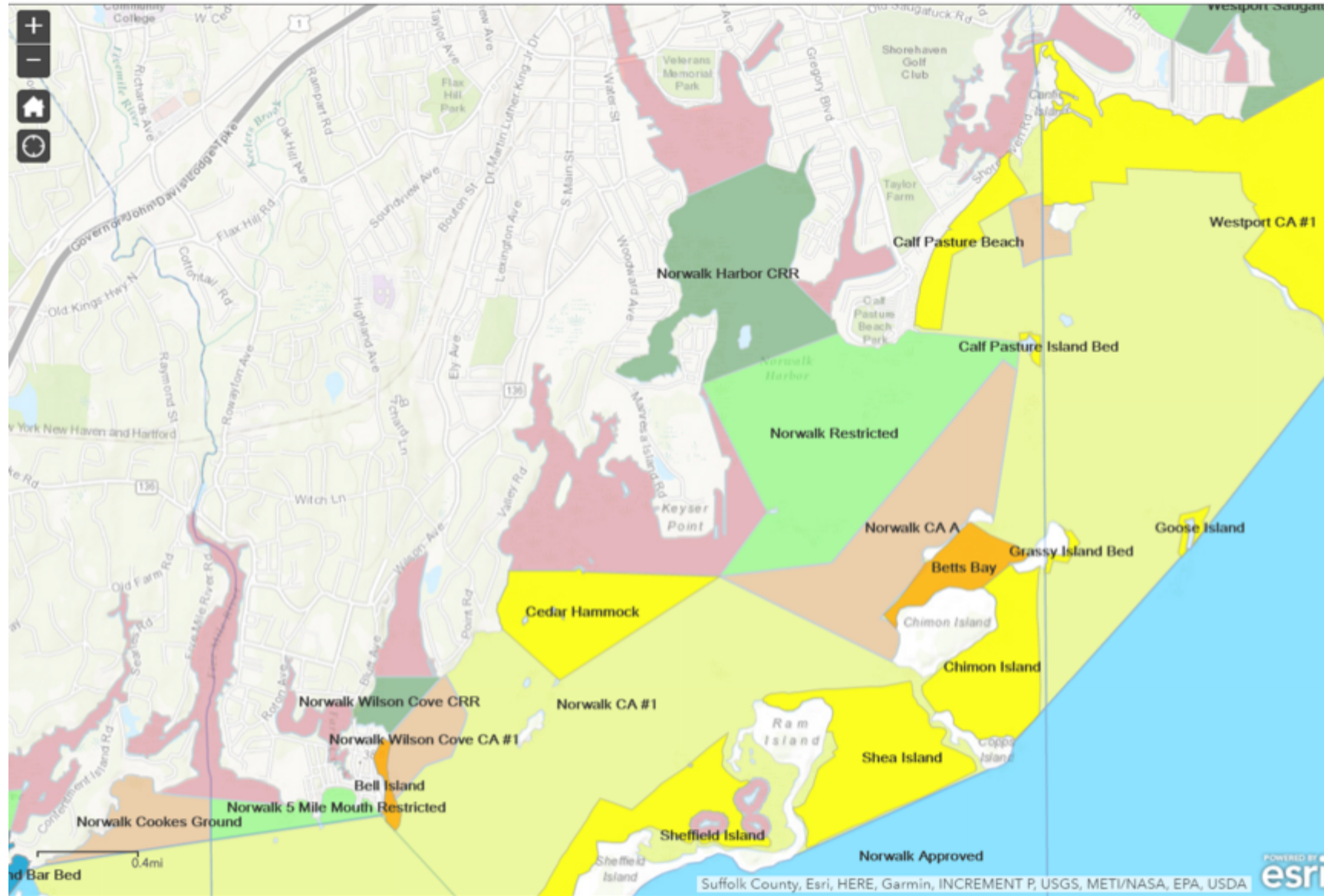
- Approved
- Approved-Seasonal
- Conditionally Approved
- Conditionally Approved-Seasonal

CTShellfishOnline - CTShellfish_Area_Town_Poly

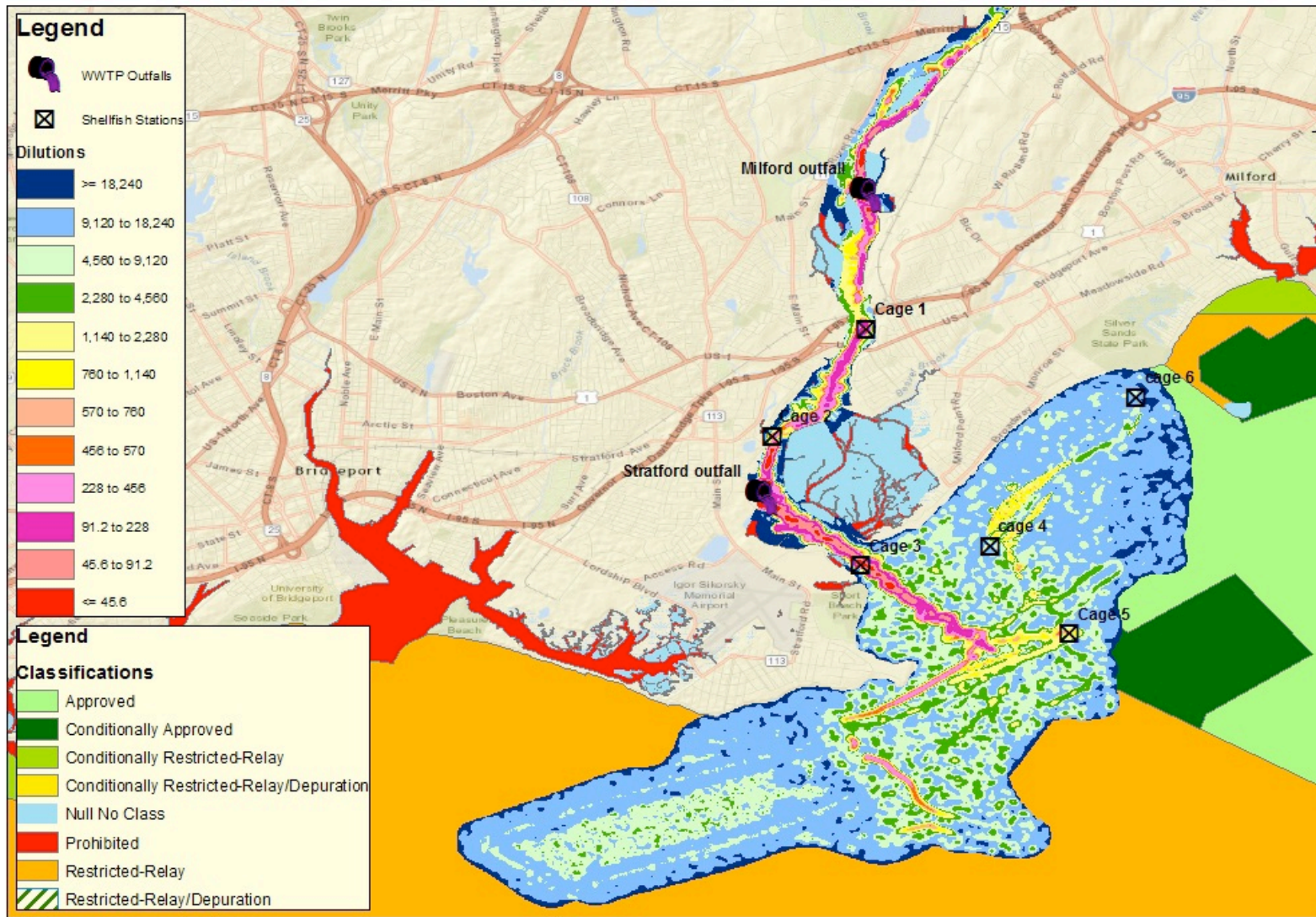


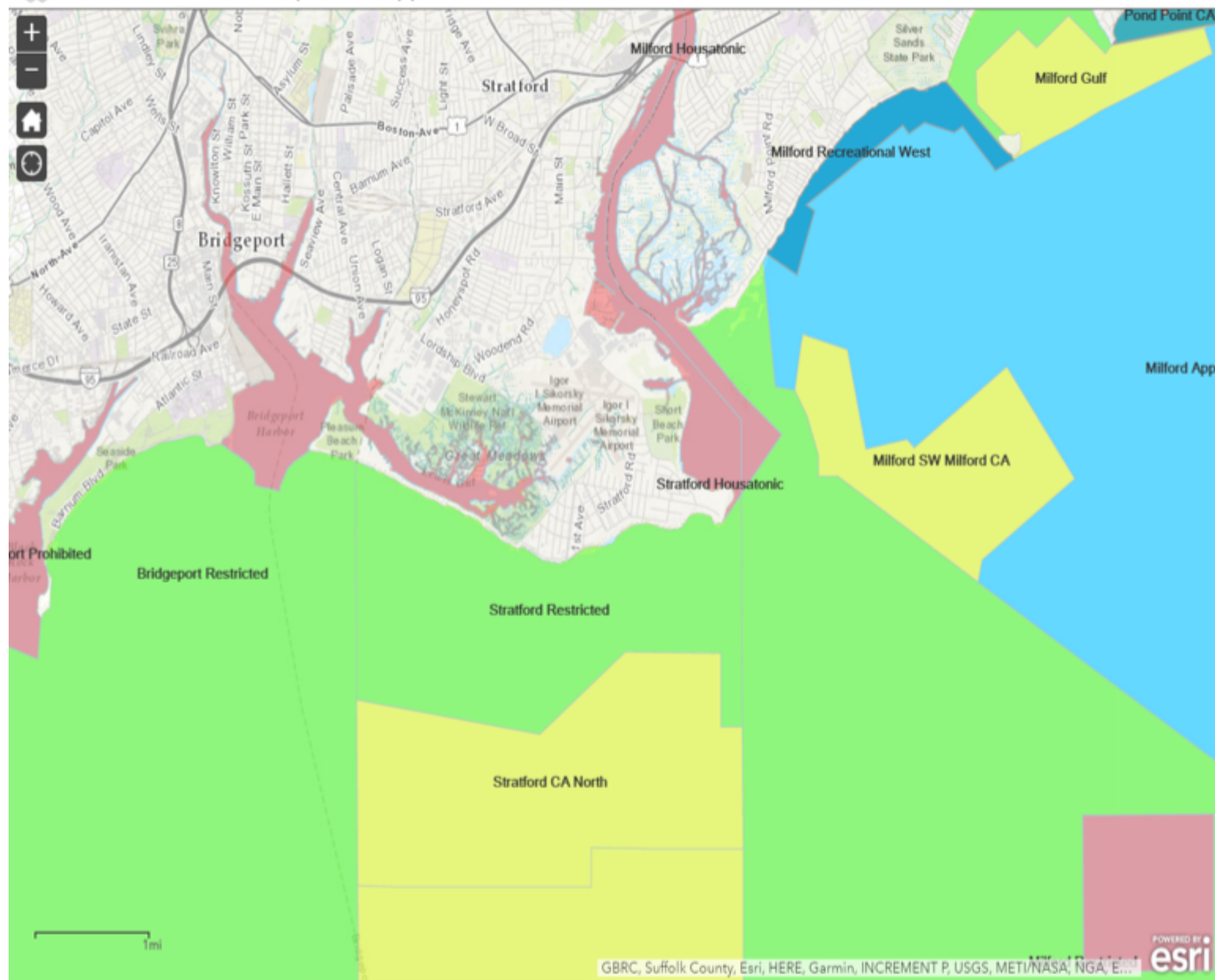
CTShellfishOnline - CTShellfish_Class

- Approved
- Conditionally Approved
- Conditionally Approved Seasonal
- Restricted-Relay
- Conditionally Restricted-Relay
- Prohibited



Housatonic River, Milford and Stratford, CT May 2014 (Accumulated)





Legend

CTShellfishOnline - CTRecreationalBeds

- Approved
- Approved-Seasonal
- Conditionally Approved
- Conditionally Approved-Seasonal

CTShellfishOnline - CTShellfish_Class

- Approved
- Conditionally Approved
- Conditionally Approved Seasonal
- Restricted-Relay
- Conditionally Restricted-Relay
- Prohibited

Conditional Management around the Country

Use of the conditional classification is a voluntary option for the Authority

reopen the area as required. Use of these classifications imposes additional manpower and resource burdens on the Authority. For example sources of pollution must be routinely monitored; coordination between state, local and industry officials must be timely; performance standards must be monitored; and closures must be immediate and effective. Any Authority that has elected to use the conditionally approved or conditionally restricted classifications has found the resource investment to be substantial and this investment must be balanced against the benefit of the additional shellfish resource available.

Factors in Use

Factor

Number States

Rainfall

15

Seasonal Fc levels

10

Marina

8

River

7

Sewage Treatment Plant

7

Tide Range

1

Pharmaceutical Plant

1

Combination Plans

Factors

Number States

Rainfall/STP

5

Rainfall/River

5

Seasonal Fc/Marina

2

Rainfall/Seasonal Fc

1

Rainfall/River/Seasonal Fc

1

Rainfall/STP/Marina

1

Seasonal Fc/River

1

STP/Marina

1

STP/River

1

Rainfall Monitoring

Approaches

Number States

Single gauge

11

Multiple gauges

3

Multisensor Precipitation Estimator (MPE)

1

Number of Growing Areas

**Total number of growing
areas per State ranges from 4
to 303**

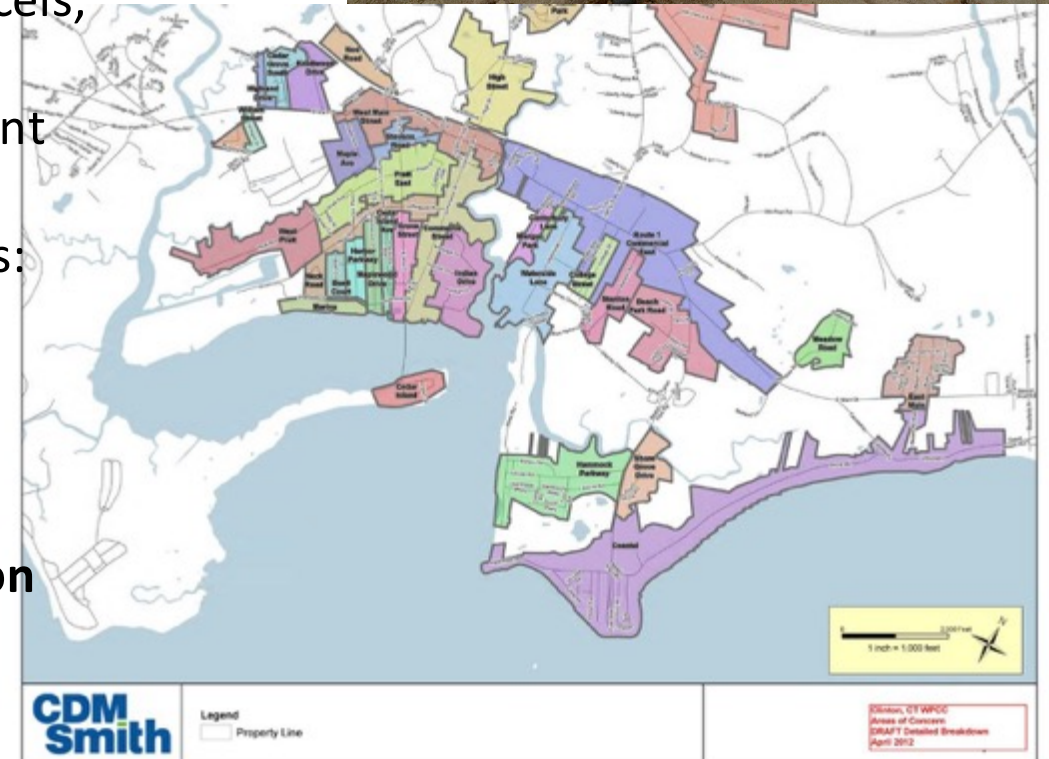
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Restricted-Relay	138,325	21
Grand Total	389,247	156

Ongoing Classification Challenges for Recreational Programs



SSDS Impacts to Recreational Areas

- **A number of shoreline towns are under consent order by the DEEP for pollution abatement due to SSDS**
- Approximately 40% of the coastline in CT is served by SSDS
- SSDS on the coastline may not be effectively treating sewage due to site limitations (sand, high water table, small parcels, ledge rock)
- Many SSDS are 50+ years old and installed prior to current Public Health Code
- Options for correction are limited in many of these areas:
 - On-site retrofits
 - Community systems
 - Extend sewers
 - Vacate properties
- **According to current PHC, SSDS would not be allowed on many of these lots!**

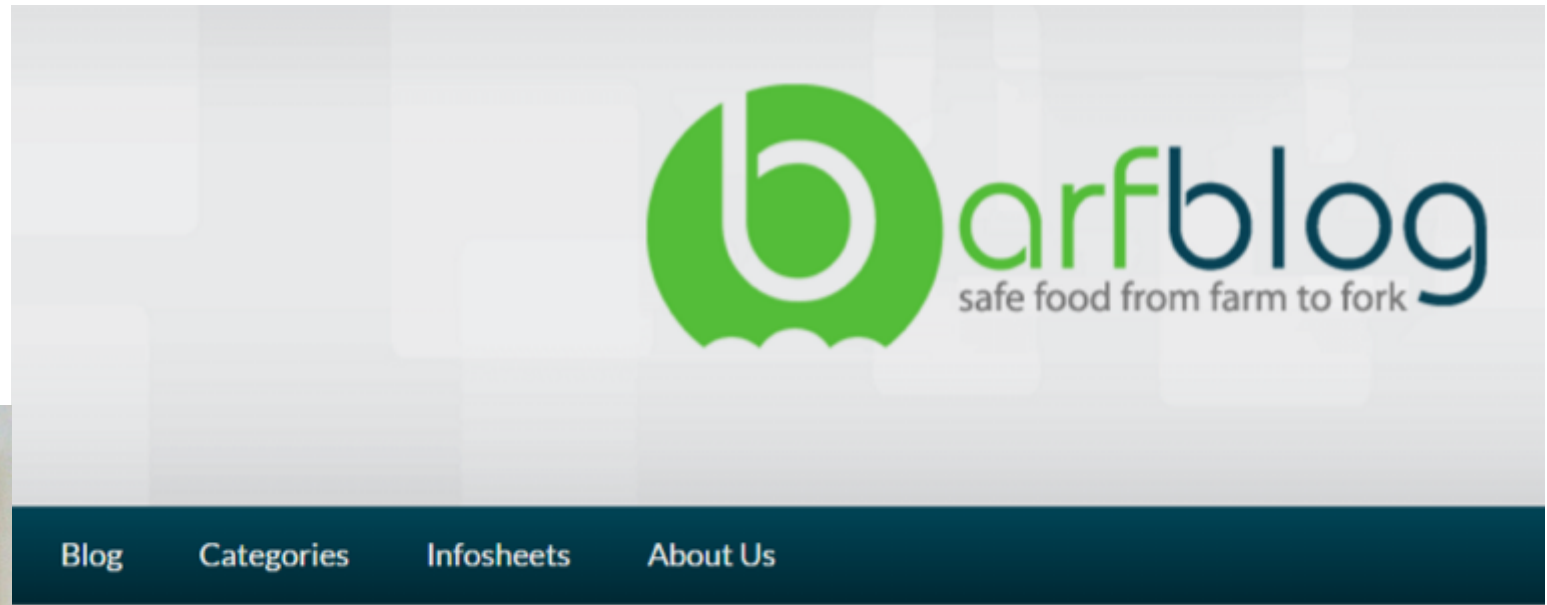


What's the big deal?

- WA State Norovirus Outbreak November/December 2014
- At least 11 people became ill after consuming oysters harvested from WA growing area
- Sanitary survey conducted identified a failing septic system in the growing area
- In coastal areas, septic systems that are ineffective at removing pathogens may be impossible to identify via sanitary survey or more invasive techniques like dye studies
- Conditional Management requires “Predictable Triggers”: SSDS failures are sporadic and unpredictable



Not the media attention we are looking for...



SEARCH RESULTS FOR: NOROVIRUS WELLFLEET

OysterFest in Wellfleet MA to go on, without raw oysters, after 75 ill with noro

0

Posted on [October 15, 2016](#) by [Ben Chapman](#)

I've eaten exactly one raw oyster ever. It was at a reception for a food safety meeting in New Zealand. I picked up the shell, dumped the contents (salt water and a slimy shellfish meat) into my mouth, getting about ... [Continue reading →](#)

Posted in [Norovirus](#) | Tagged [Oysters](#) | [0 Comments](#)

Old Saybrook Decentralized Wastewater Management Program

- High density development
 - *4 to 8 homes per acre*
- Older systems (50+ years old) built prior to current Public Health Code
- Marginal land developed because of proximity to shore
- Shallow groundwater
 - *Permeable soils, but unsuitable for septic systems*
- Nitrogen loading to Long Island Sound



Decentralized Wastewater Management for an Established Coastal Community

http://www.oswpca.org/files/CAWPCA_OS_DWMP_113010.pdf

Guilford Coastal SSDS Long Term Planning

Categories of Options	Possible Options
Management of coastal real estate and structures	Building codes (freeboard, V zone standards in A zones)
	Acquisition of damaged properties
	Zoning overlays
	Zoning amendments
	Coastal realignments through any of the above
Shoreline protection and management of coastal and near-shore lands	Hard shoreline protection
	Living shorelines
	Buffers for flood protection
	Land acquisition for tidal marsh migration
	Land conservation for tidal marsh migration
Roadway alterations	Elevation of roadways
	Abandonment of roads
	Re-evaluation of emergency routes
	Alternate egress
Protection or replacement of water supply wells and septic systems	On-site retrofits of septic systems
	Community wastewater systems
	Extension of sewer system
	Individual water treatment systems
	Community water systems
	Extension of water mains
	Vacate properties

The options listed in Table 1 were presented to the public. A number of comments were received during the public participation component of the meeting. In general, these comments were grouped into the following four themes:

Guilford Coastal Resilience Plan

<http://www.ci.guilford.ct.us/pdf/Coastal%20Resilience%20Plan,%20Report%20&%20Options.pdf>

Survey of Northeast States Municipal Programs

	NY	NH	MA	RI	ME	CT
Growing area classification	state	state	state	state	state	state
Dedicated Municipal Staff?	Depends on community	NO	YES, Shellfish Constable Position	Yes, through Harbormaster	Depends on community	Depends on community
Paid/Volunteer Staff?	BOTH	NONE	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH
Water Sample Collection by Municipality?	YES, Required	NO	NO, not permitted	YES, BI	YES	Combination
Sample Transportation to State Lab?	Municipal	NO	NO, not permitted	Municipal: BI FERRY/Airplane	Municipal	Combination
Number of Municipal Programs?	2	NONE	61	1, Block Island	78 of 95 towns	14 of 26 towns
Number of Growing Areas?	35	10	303 DSGA (749 Class areas)	10	100s	156
Conditionally Approved Areas?	2 Seasonal CA areas	5	159	2 Seasonal CA areas	88	90

A Cautionary Tale: New York State Conditional Areas

1980s	NYS DEC first established conditional areas (rainfall and seasonal)
1990s	17 Conditional programs in 11 towns (state management and sampling)
2000s	State advised Towns that they would be required to assume sampling responsibilities due to "limited resources" at state level
2000 to 2008	NY operated ~ 15 CA Programs with Town required sampling
2008 to 2011	State advised towns that could no longer operate conditional programs due to "limited resources" at state levels
2011	Conditional management resumed by State, but Towns required to collect all water samples
2011-2016	Only 2 CA programs operated (seasonal and rainfall trigger)
2016-2017	5 or 6 Towns have started collecting samples to re-establish CA programs

CT 2016 Vibrio Season Update

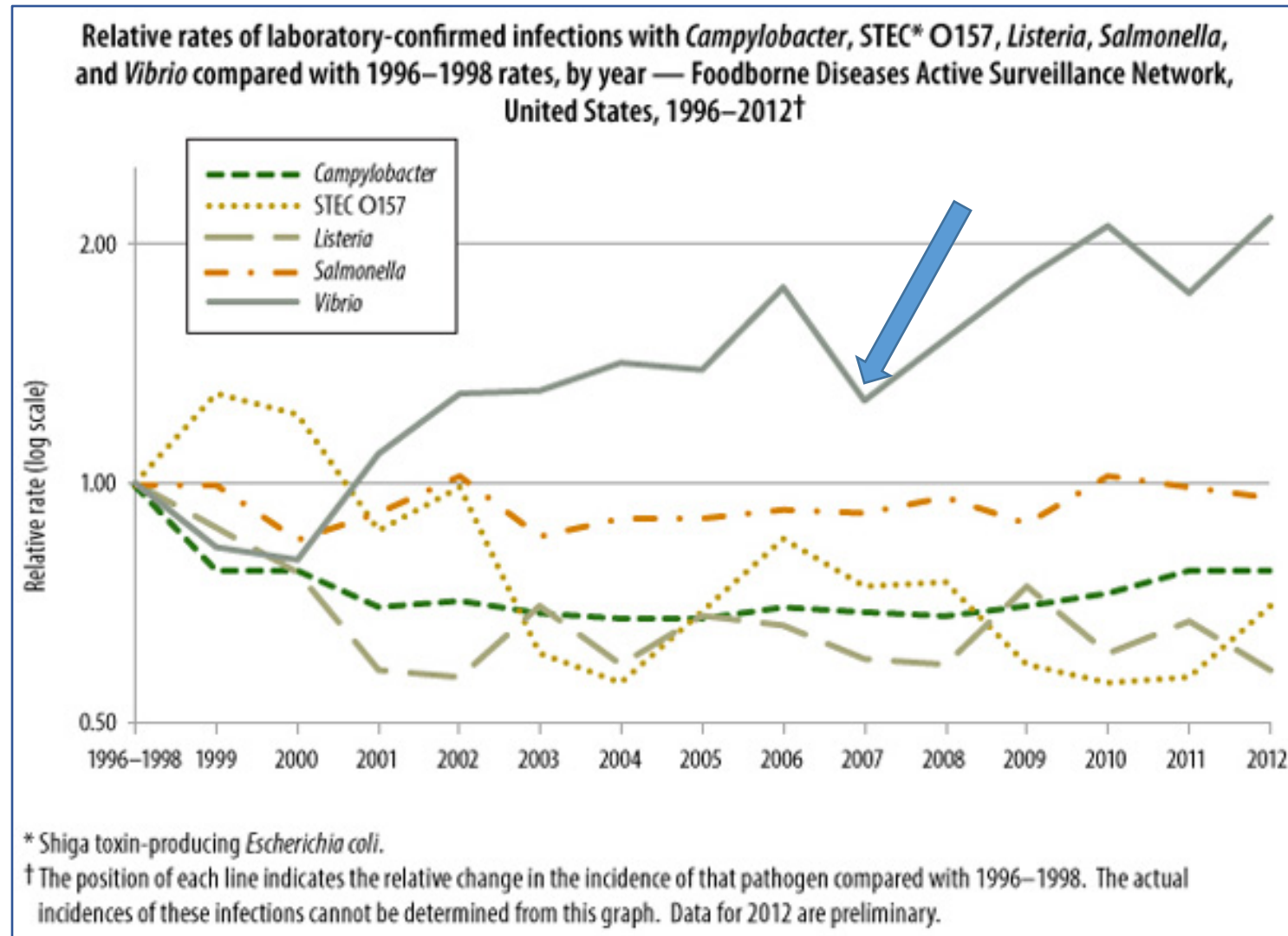
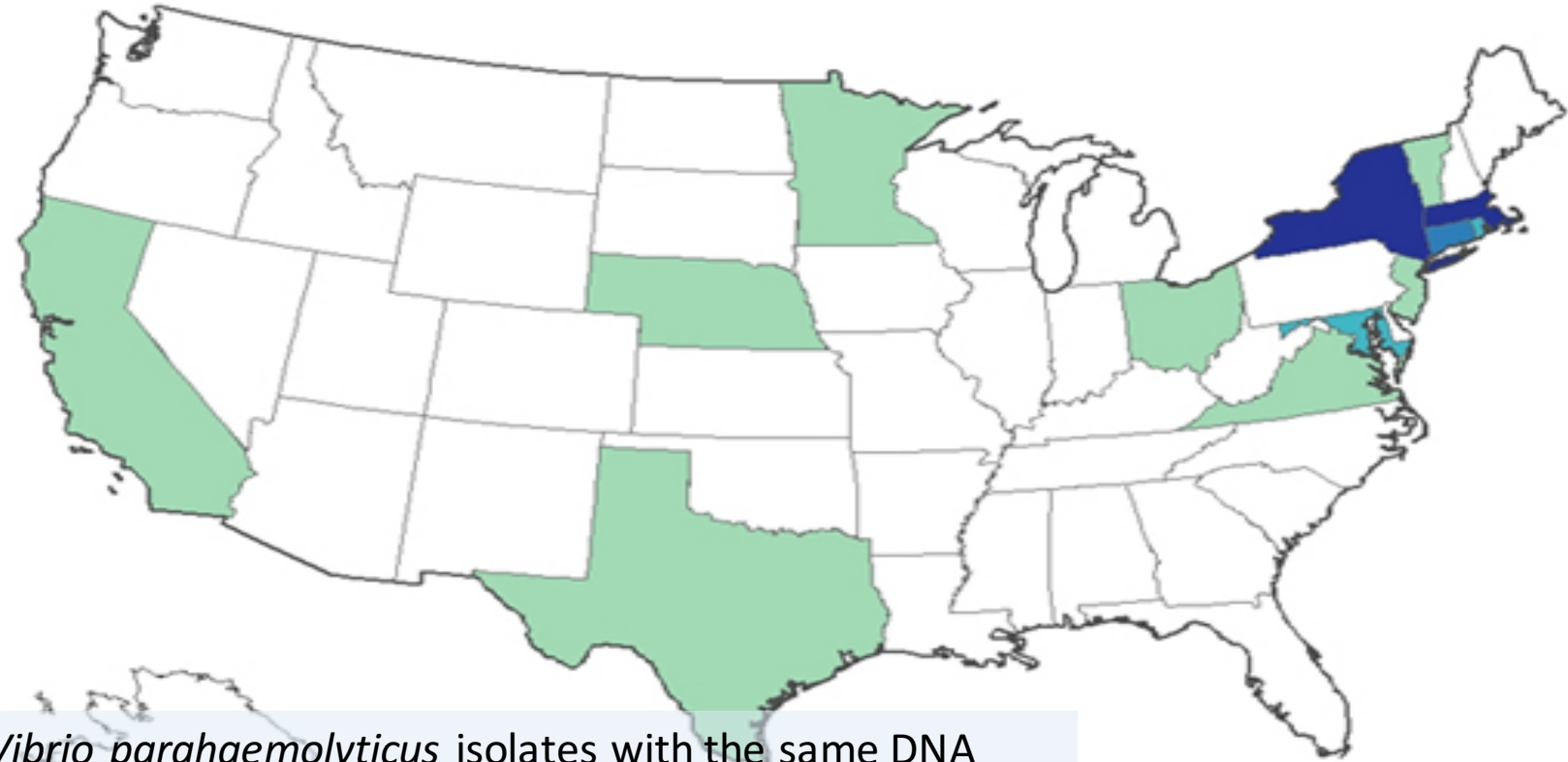


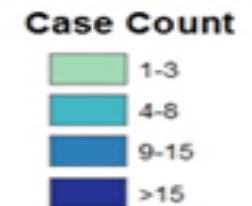
Figure 1. Relative rates of laboratory-confirmed infections with *Campylobacter*, *E. coli* O157, *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, and *Vibrio*, compared with 1996–1998 rates, by year — Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network, United States, 1996–2012*

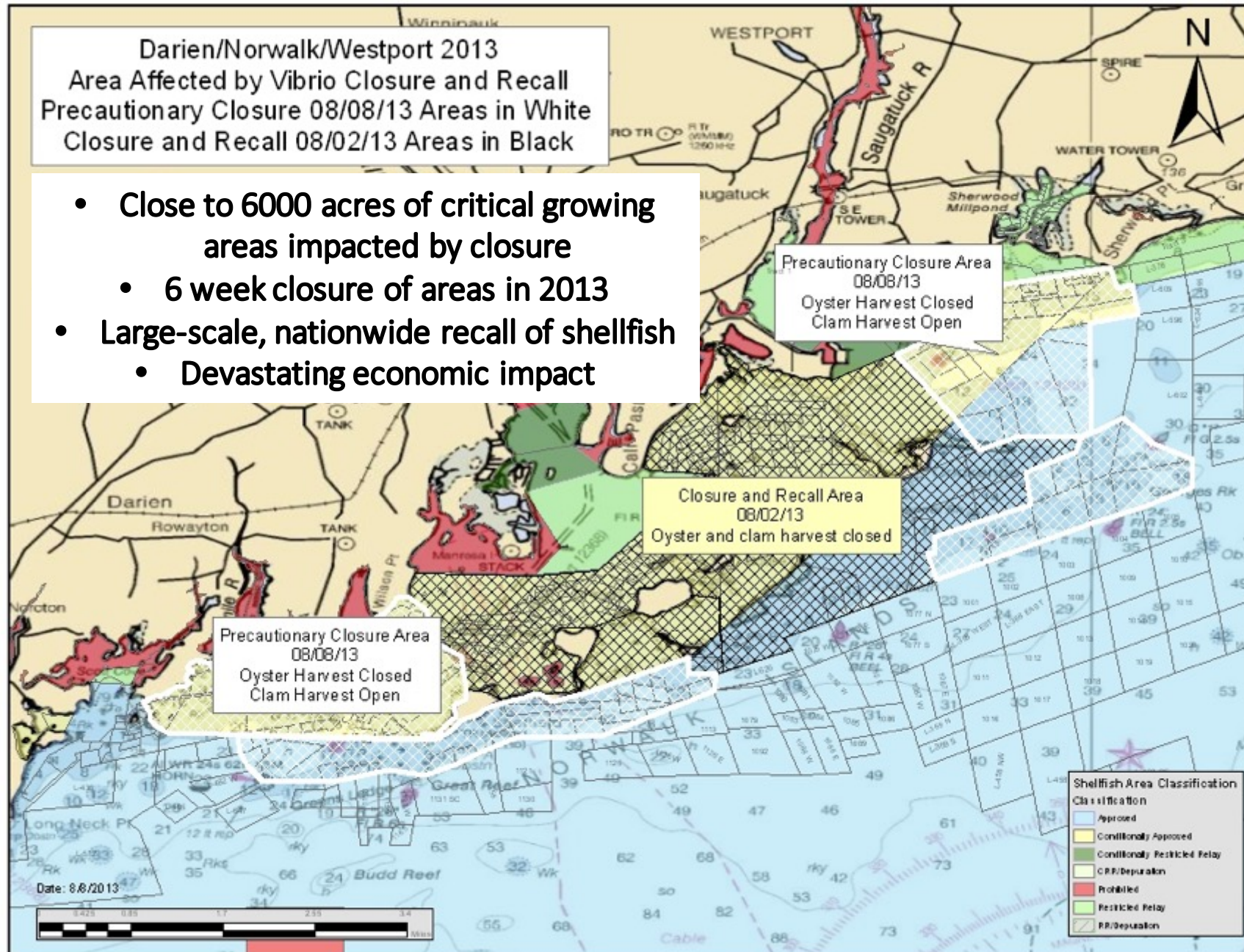
<http://www.cdc.gov/foodborneburden/trends-in-foodborne-illness.html>

Vp Outbreak Strain 2013 (O4:K12)



One hundred and four *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolates with the same DNA “fingerprint” were reported to PulseNet from persons in 13 states who became ill from May 12, 2013 through August 19, 2013. Of the 104 *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolates, 76 have been serotyped and all 76 were found to be serotype O4:K12

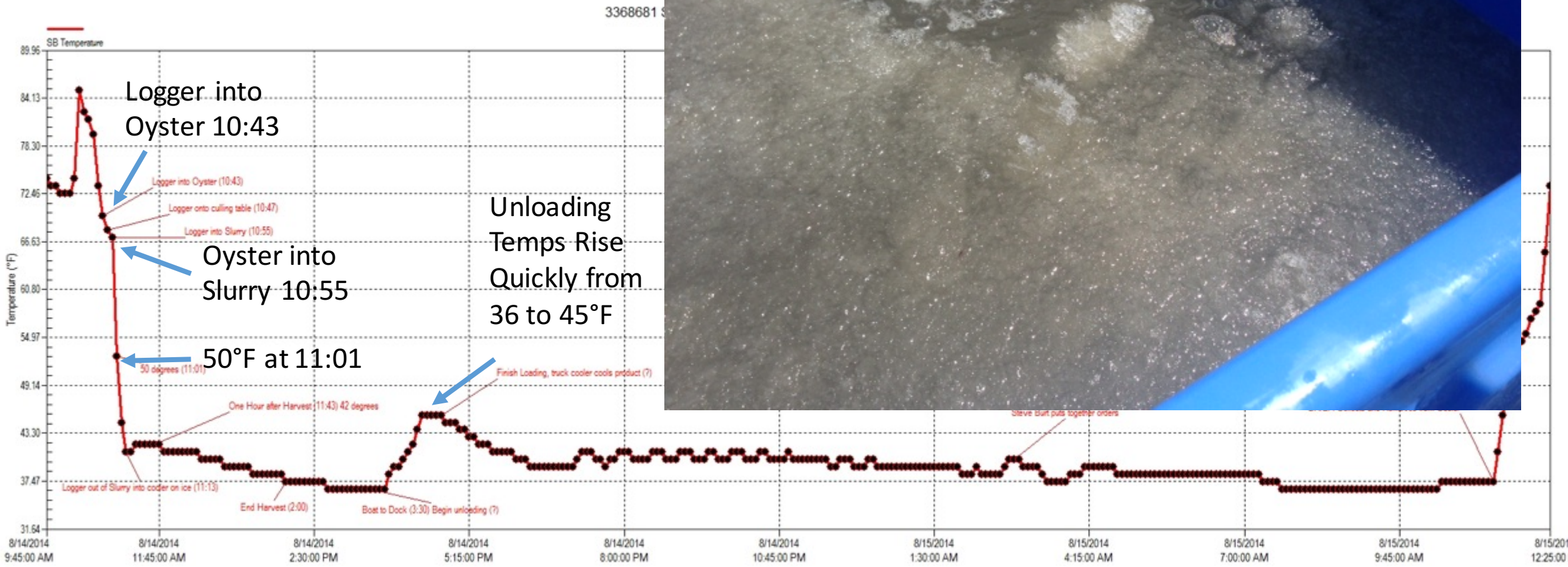


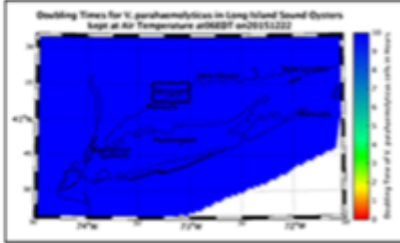


Vp Illness History in Connecticut: 2009 to 2016 Illness Summary

Year	Confirmed Cases Linked to CT Shellfish
2009	1
2010	1
2011	1
2012	1* (8 week closure)
2013	23** (6 week closure)
2014	1 (95.6% reduction vs 2013)
2015	2
2016	1

Cooling Profiles: Ice Slurry



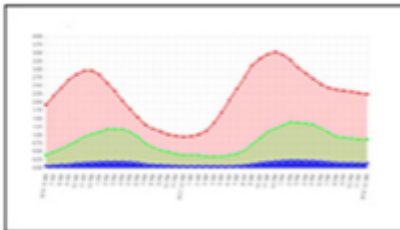


Doubling Time of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (*Vp*) in Long Island Sound Oysters

Vibrio parahaemolyticus has one of the fastest growth rates of all estuarine bacteria, and the population can replace itself, or double every hour at 90°F. This product uses local NWS gridded forecasts of air temperature from the National Digital Forecast Database to force a statistical growth rate equation (USFDA 2005) for *Vp*. The spatially explicit graphical display allows users to determine where and when the highest

doubling times will occur every hour, out to 7 days in advance to plan harvest and refrigeration strategies.

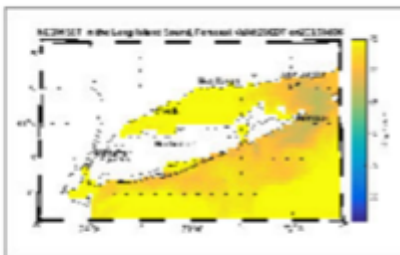
[View Models](#)



Best Harvest Windows

The *Vp* doublings given different cooling strategies are shown for growing areas in Long Island Sound. These graphs allow users to determine where and when the highest doubling times will occur in advance to plan harvest and cooling strategies.

[View Models](#)



Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

Temperature is a major driver of *Vibrio* growth. In general, once water temperatures exceed 15°C, or 59°F growth will occur, with faster replication at higher temperatures. Because of the strong dependence on temperature for growth, SST is used in some cases to trigger harvest restrictions. This product provides 96 hr modeled guidance for SST for parts of the Long Island Sound.

[View Models](#)

[Return to top of page](#)

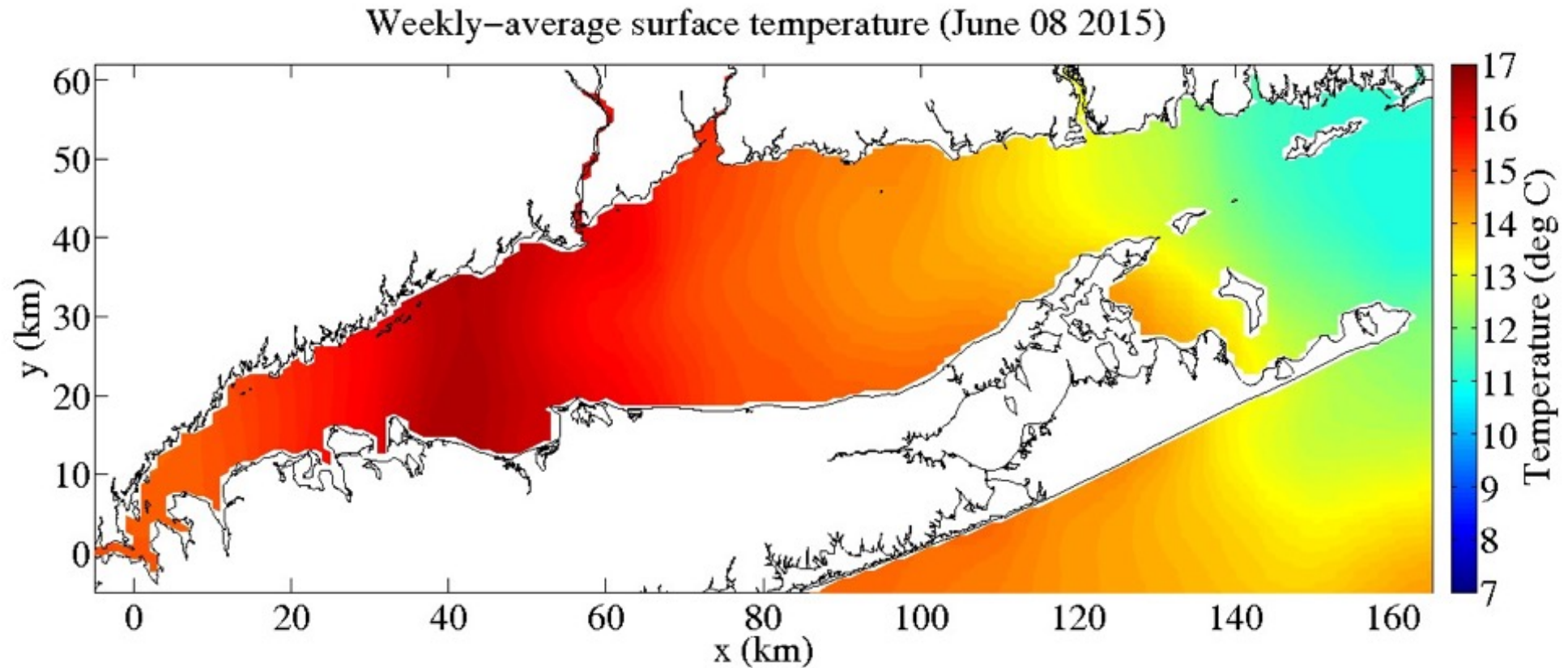
Modeling *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* Outbreaks in Commercial Shellfish Areas

Principal investigators are [Mike Whitney](#) (UCONN Marine Sciences), [Evan Ward](#) (UCONN Marine Sciences), and [Kristin DeRosia-Banick](#) (CT Department of Agriculture Bureau of Aquaculture)

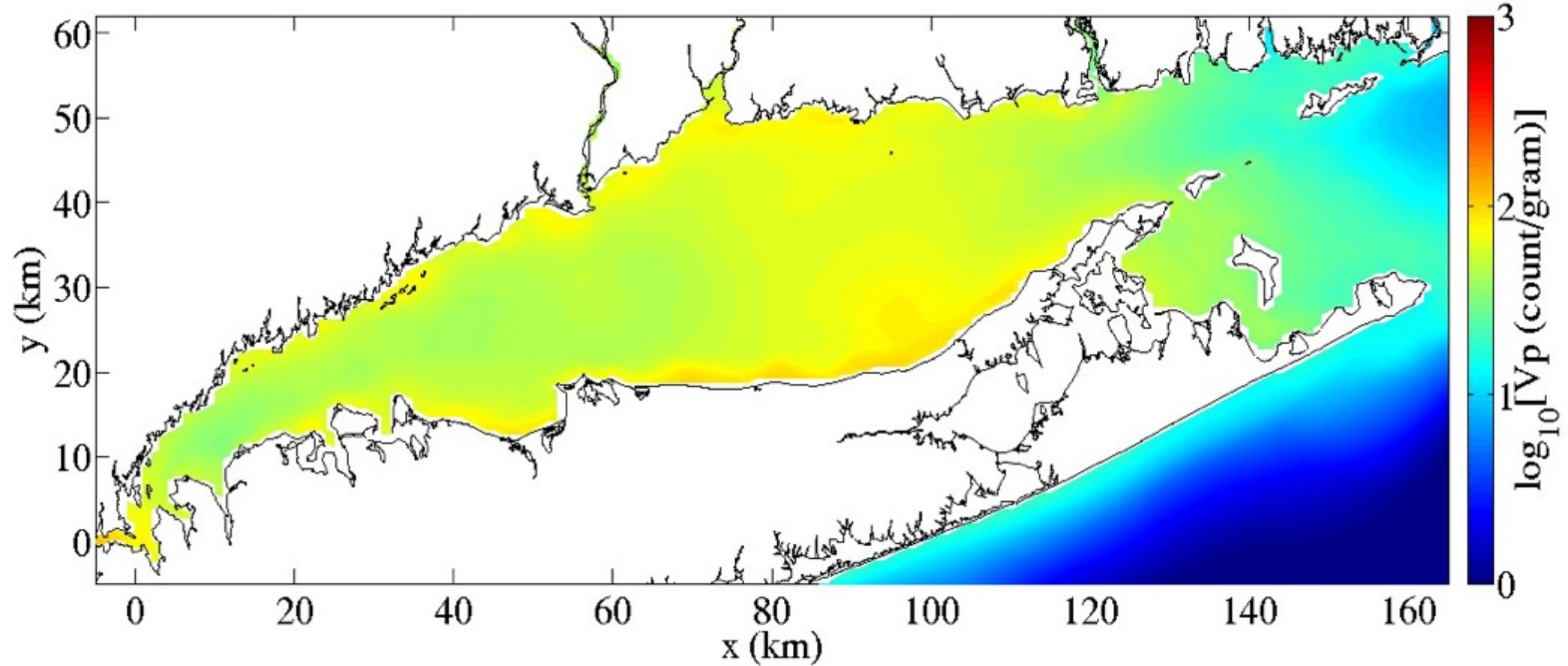
Project Page: <http://cprime.uconn.edu/vibrio/>

Funding Provided by Connecticut Sea Grant, University of Connecticut through Award No. NA14OAR4170086, Project Number R/EM-2

Daily sea-surface temperature (SST) data are acquired from the [G1SST product](#) (from the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory) that includes observations from satellites. The prior week (7 days) of SST are averaged together to construct the weekly-averaged surface temperature field throughout LIS



Vibrio parahaemolyticus estimate in tissue (Historical: July 15 2013)



Vp counts in pre-harvest oyster tissue calculated using the FDA Quantitative Risk Assessment with bottom temperature and salinity estimates as inputs.

Eco-forecasting for Shellfish Management

- Connecticut Shellfish Initiative Implementation: DABA WQ Database Project
- Develop predictive models for bacterial and viral indicators to enhance growing area management
 - fecal coliform monitoring data
 - rainfall data
 - stream gauge data
 - current models
 - WPCF hydrographic models
 - Real-time monitoring of environmental parameters
- Leverage existing collaborations between States, Academia, USFDA, IOOS, NOAA and Private Sector



National Ocean Service

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

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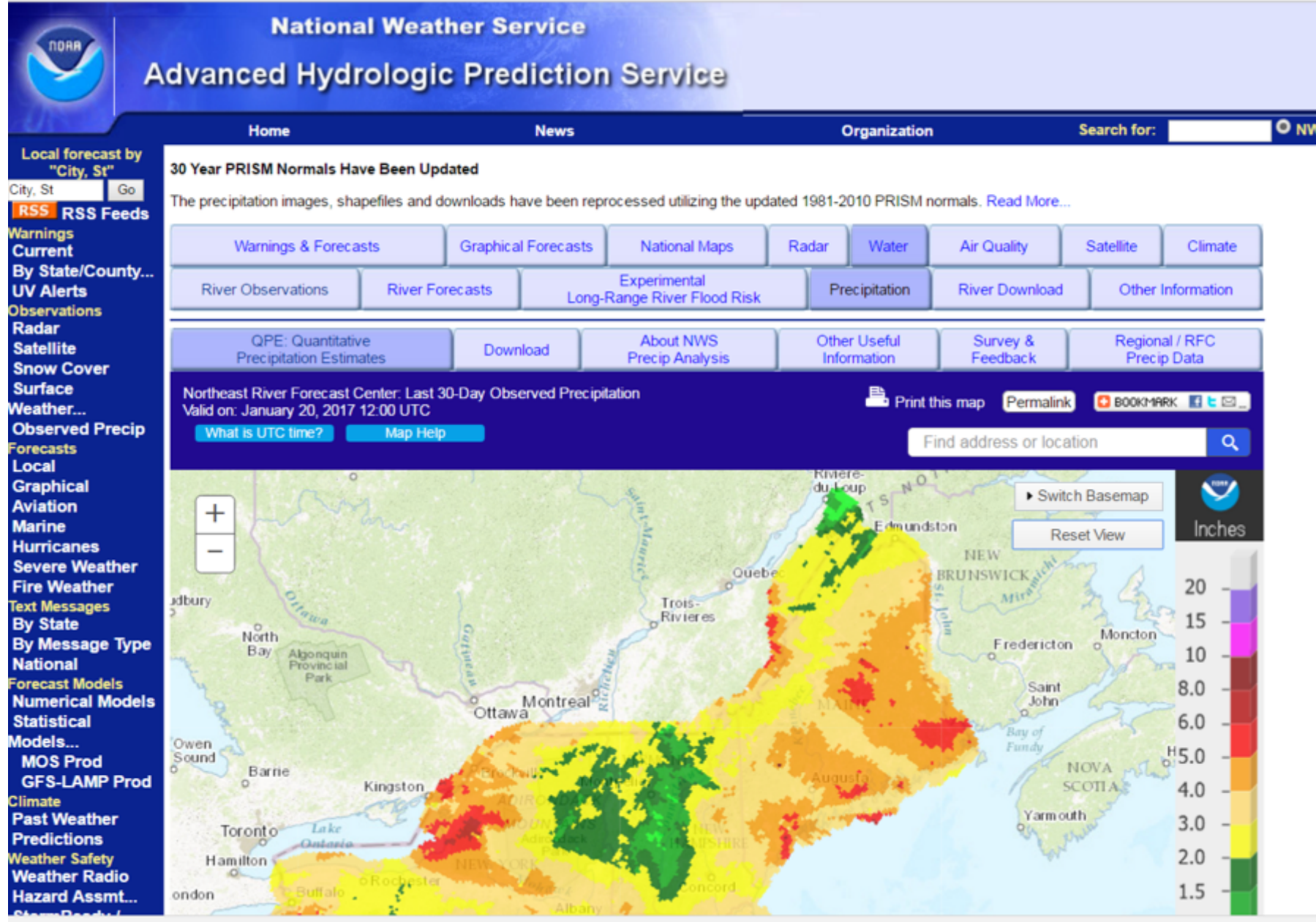
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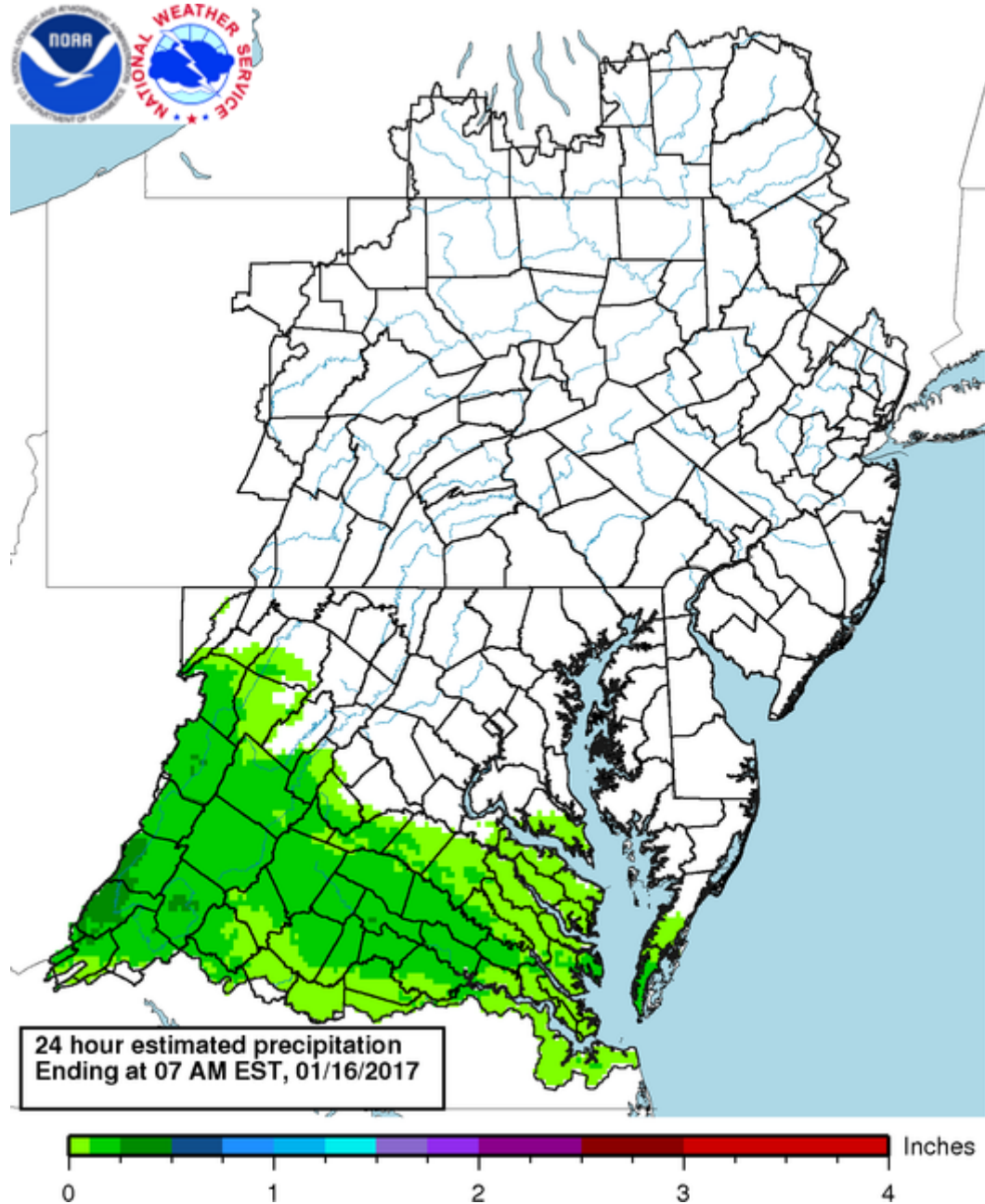
NOAA Ecological Forecasting

Protecting Human Health and Coastal Economies with Early Warnings



https://water.weather.gov/precip/index.php?analysis_date=1484870400&lat=44.3709870000&location_name=nerfc&location_type=rfc&lon=-72.1801760000&precip_layer=0.75&product=observed&recent_type=today&rfc_layer=-1&state_layer=-1&hsa_layer=-1&county_layer=-1&time_frame=1day&time_type=recent&units=eng&zoom=6&domain=current

Multi-sensor Precipitation Estimates for Rainfall Trigger Closures

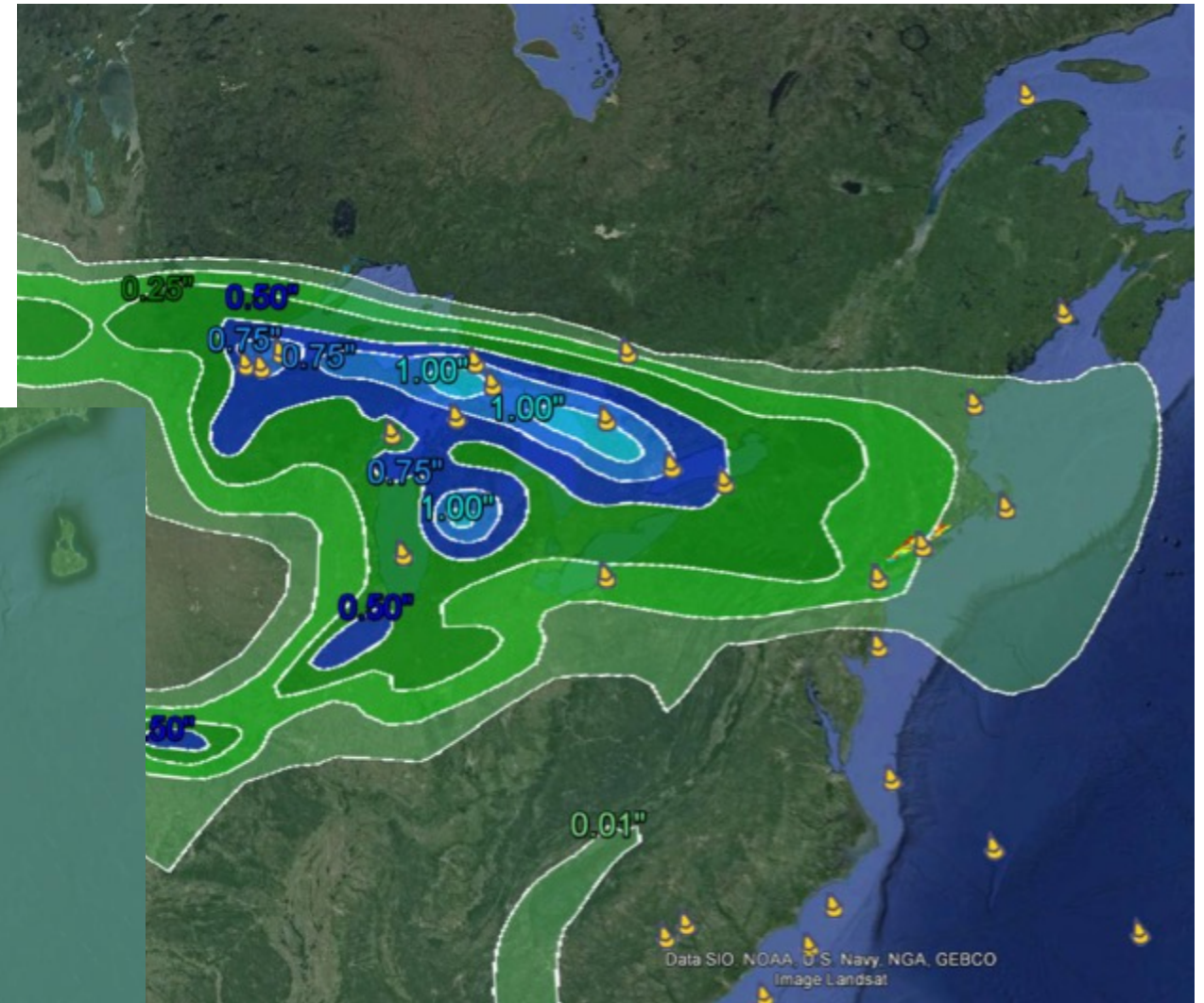


NOAA NWS

Multi-sensor Precipitation Estimation (MPE)

- [Studies have shown](#) that algorithms which combine sensor inputs -- radar, gauge, satellite -- yield more accurate precipitation estimates than those which rely on a single sensor (i.e. radar-only, gauge-only, satellite-only)
- Hourly precipitation estimates from WSR-88D NEXRAD are compared to ground rainfall gauge reports, and a bias (correction factor) is calculated and applied to the radar field. The radar and gauge fields are combined into a "multisensor field", which is quality controlled on an hourly basis
- In discussions about applying the MPE and QPF to growing area closures and forecasting

Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts for Rainfall Conditionally Approved Areas

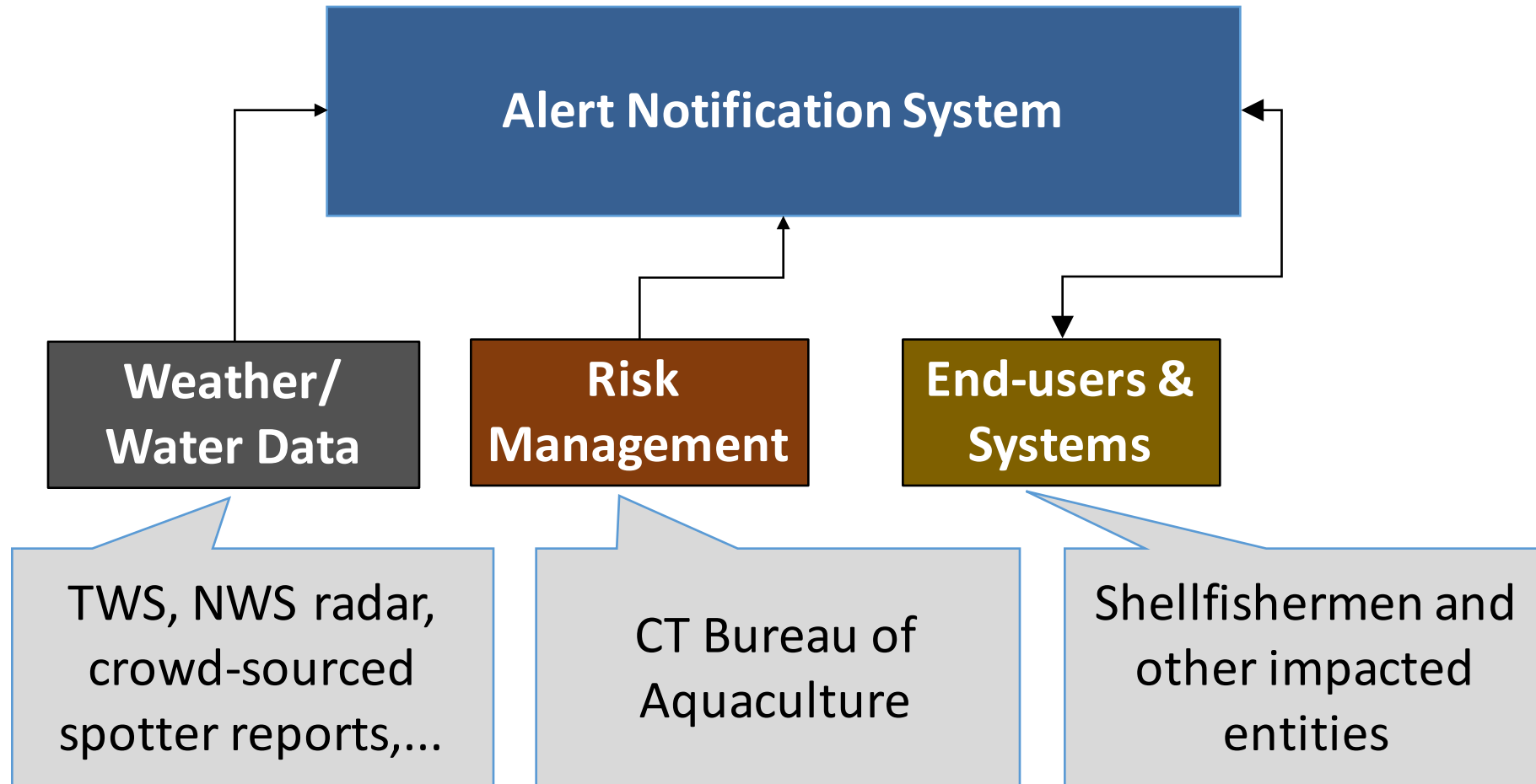


Aquaculture Weather and Water Decision-Support and Alert Notification System

Precision Forecasts and Alerts/Notification

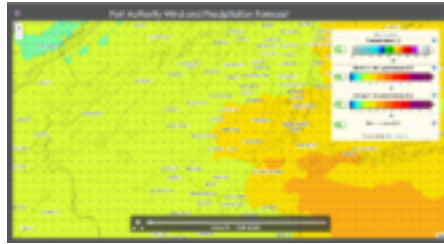
- Weather and water threats impacting aquaculture ecosystem fused with CT Dept of Agriculture notifications
- Focus on what matters to Shellfish Industry & Shellfish Commissions
- One-stop shop
- Via Webpage or mobile app

Hypertargeted, Agile Mobile Alerting System



Real-Time Alerts with Custom Data and Thresholds

Weather overlay



Contextual Notification System

Shellfishing Alert Control
System Web Portal

TruWeather

NWS

Shellfishermencrowdsourcing

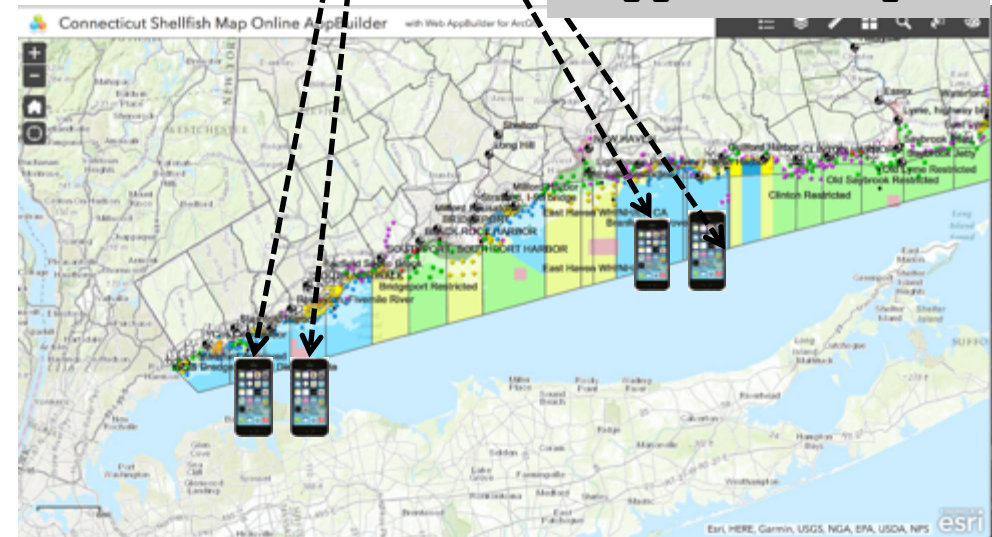
CT regulations

Lightning

Your data feed here

Norwalk
Area A Closed

Branford
Approved Open





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Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service

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Weather Forecast Office Albany, NY

Northeast River Forecast Center

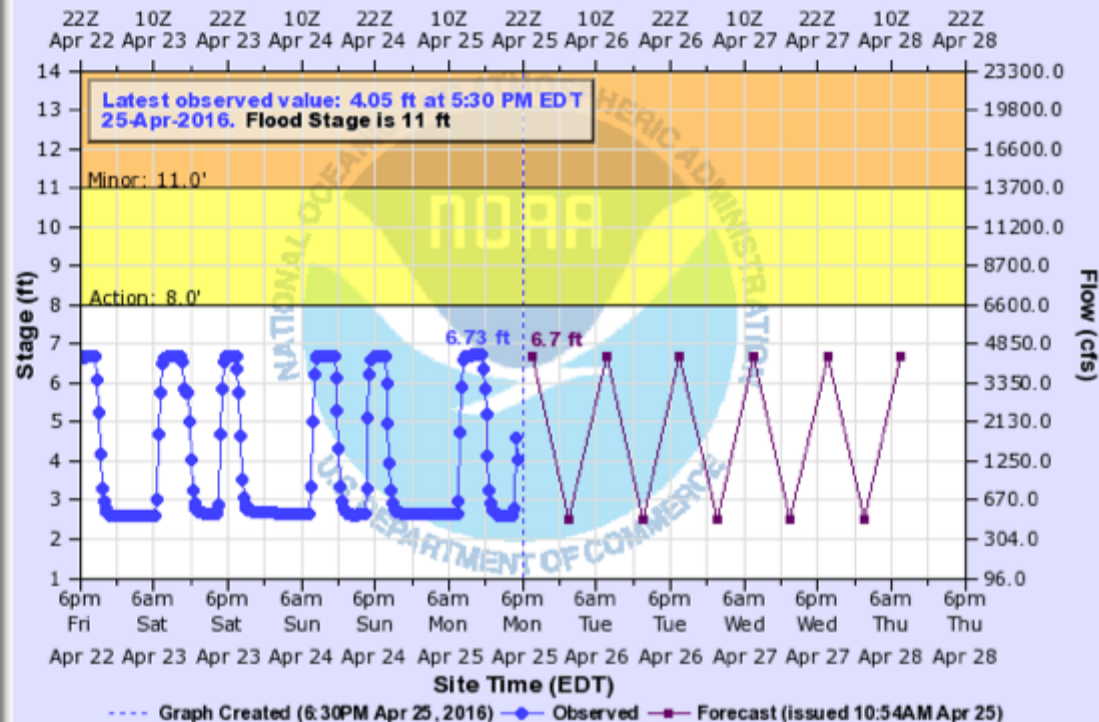
[Hydrograph](#)[River at a Glance](#)[Download](#)[Probability Information](#)

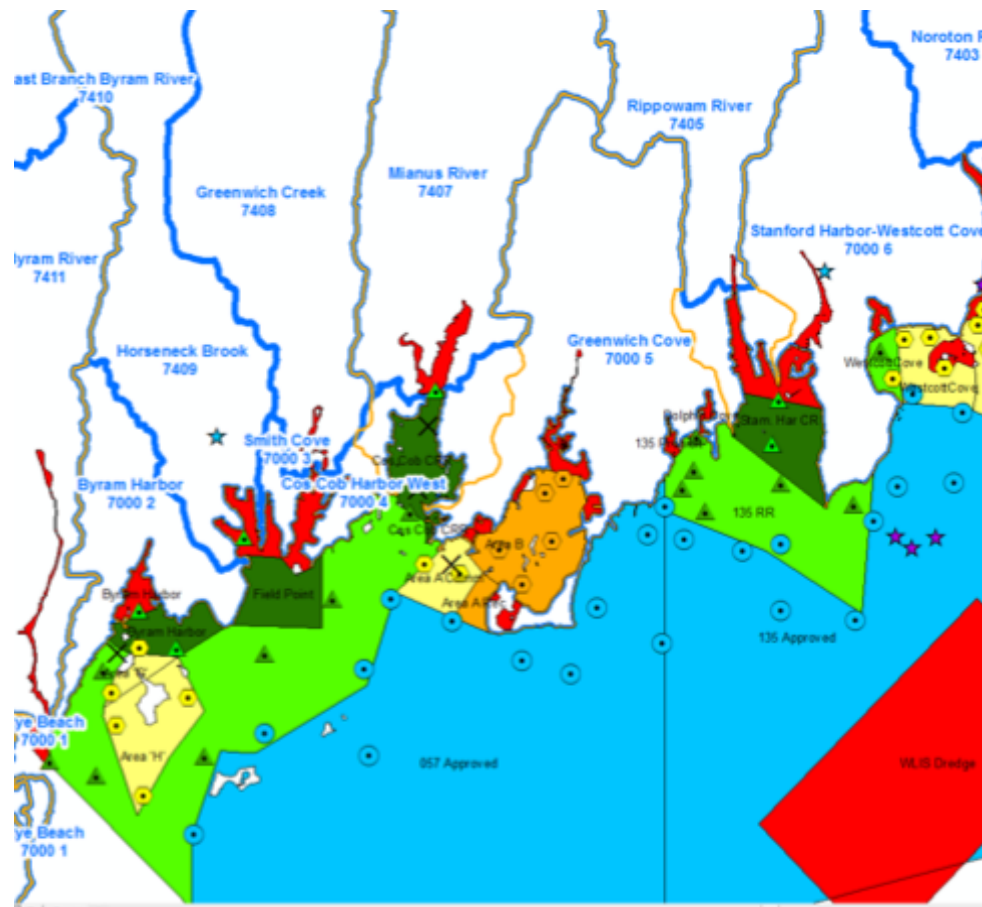
Auto Refresh: OFF



HOUSATONIC RIVER AT STEVENSON

Universal Time (UTC)

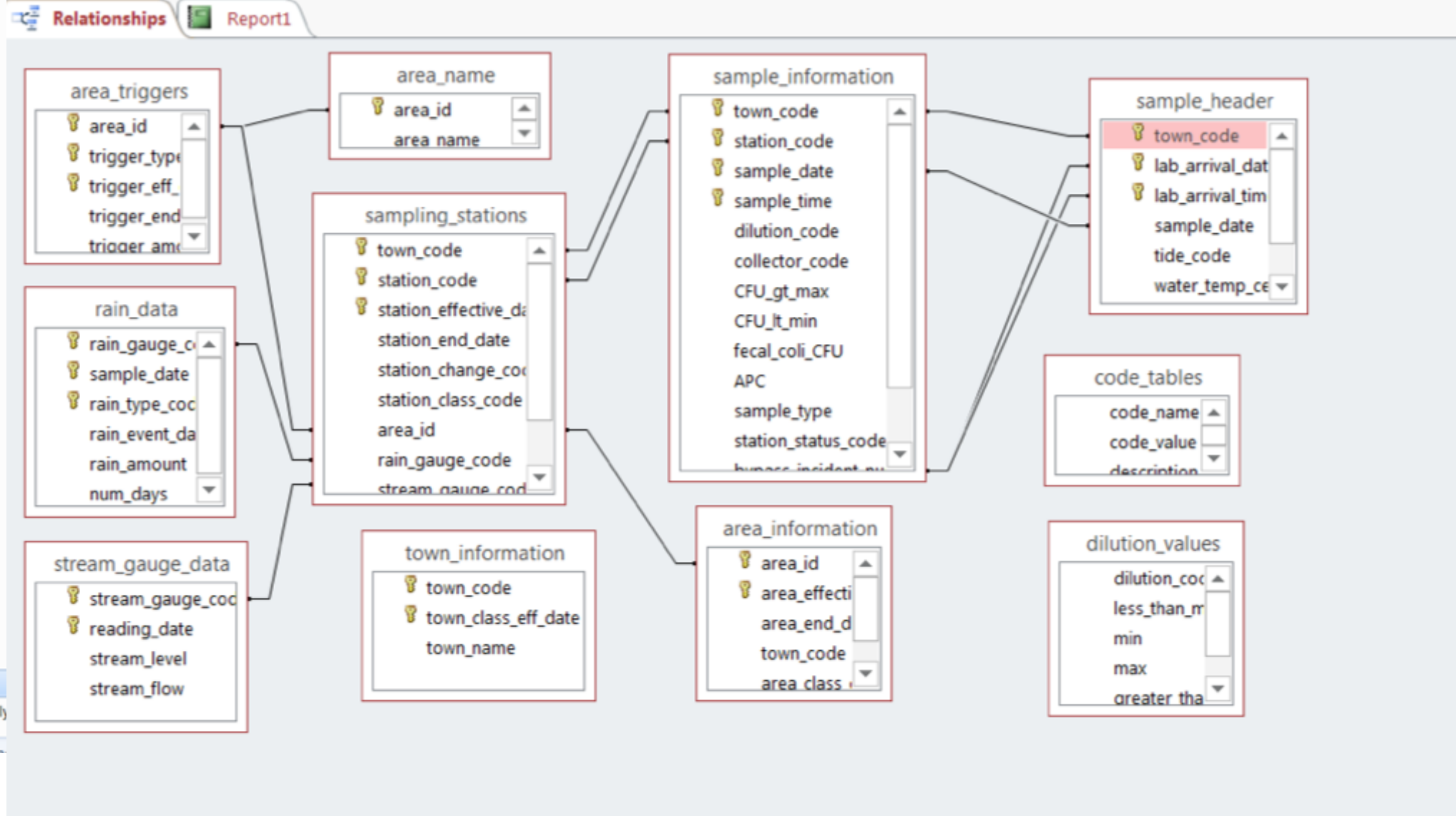


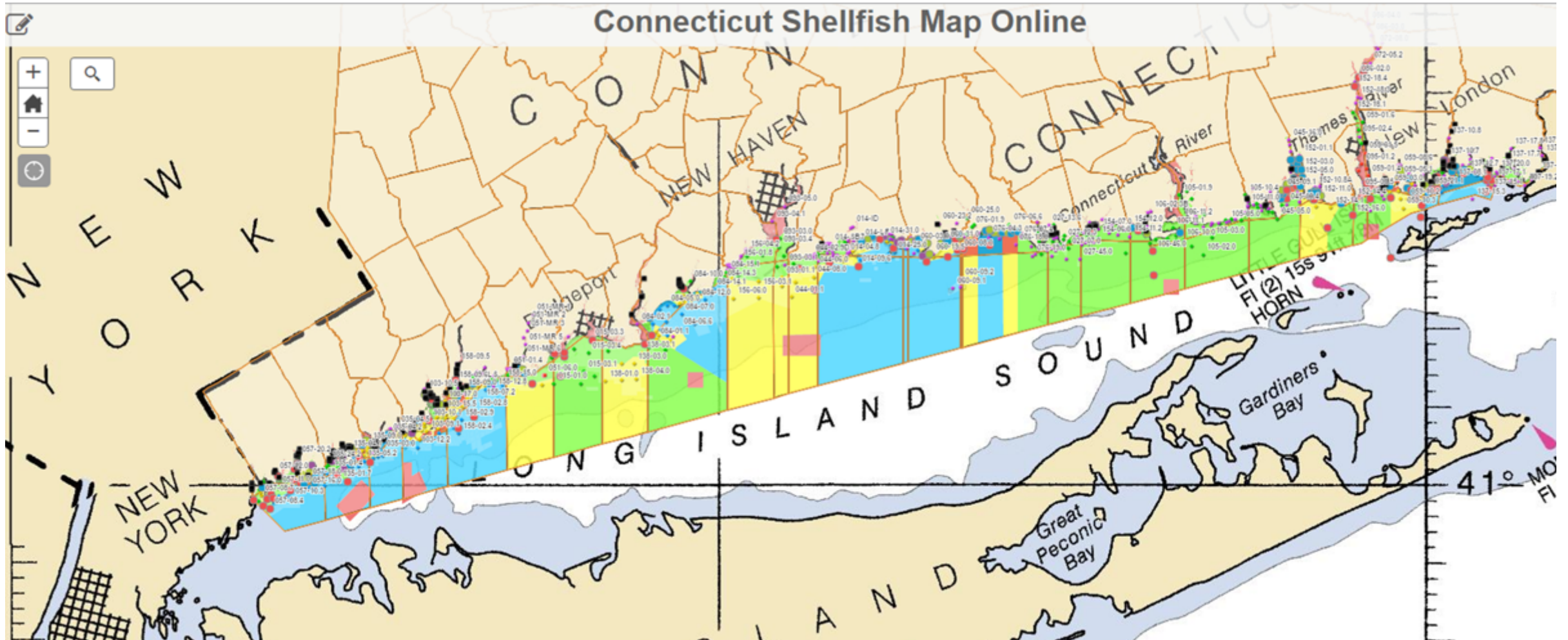


STATION	TOWN	SBAS_Coded	HUC_12	USGS_Stream
057-18.2	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-17.4	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-17.2	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-17.6	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-17.0	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-16.0	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-22.1	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-10.3	GREENWICH	7000 4	011000060405 01	01212500
057-21.0	GREENWICH	7000 4	011000060402	01212500
057-14.0	GREENWICH	7000 4	011000060405 01	01212500
057-10.2	GREENWICH	7000 4	011000060402	01212500
057-10.1	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-08.6	GREENWICH	7411	011000060405 02	01212500
057-08.1	GREENWICH	7411	011000060405 02	01212500
057-08.4	GREENWICH	7411	011000060405 01	01212500
057-08.3	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-08.7	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-09.1	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-09.2	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-09.3	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-09.0	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-08.9	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-08.8	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-08.2	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-11.0	GREENWICH	7000 2	011000060405 01	01212500
057-22.0	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-23.0	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-18.0	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-18.1	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-19.0	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-19.1	GREENWICH	7000 5	011000060405 03	01212500
057-20.0	GREENWICH	7000 4	011000060402	01212500

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
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015ALL			
027ALL			
035ALL			
044ALL			
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093ALL			
095ALL			
103ALL			
105ALL			
106ALL			
135ALL			
137ALL			
137ALL			
138ALL			
152ALL			
154ALL			
156ALL			
158ALL			

Eastern Region Current Sample tally





<https://ctdaba.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=09279aef73594af58dc5c9f1bf9f598d>



<https://ctdaba.maps.arcgis.com/apps/SimpleViewer/index.html?appid=b4c837d5aaee480486e348b8b6d59092>

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Map Online



CTShellfishOnline



A background map of the Northeast United States, including parts of New England and the Mid-Atlantic region. The map is overlaid with a dense pattern of small, semi-transparent circles in various colors: light blue, light green, light pink, and light yellow. The circles are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some areas having more circles than others. The map shows state boundaries and some major cities.

USFDA

Amy Fitzpatrick, Greg Goblick, John Veazey: growing area classification training slides

NOAA

John Jacobs (NCCOS), Robert Alix (NWS): forecasting tool development

UCONN Marine Science and Connecticut Sea Grant Partners

Michael Whitney, Evan Ward, Tessa Getchis

Northeast State Shellfish Control Authorities

Maine, Kohl Kanwit

New Hampshire, Chris Nash

Massachusetts, Chris Schillaci

Rhode Island, Cindy Hannus

New York, Bill Hastback